

Wash. B. Williams,  
Furniture and Carpets  
and Storage  
Seventh and D Sts.

## Down at The Heel?

Just step in to us. We've a  
remedy will fit that complaint  
to a dot. HIGH class Shoes—  
LOW grade price.

Miscellaneous—Boys'—Children's Shoes—Best  
made—Spring Shoes—75 & 98c

Another lot of fine grade—also for  
Non-lay wear. \$1.25 & \$1.48

Ladies' Spring Heel Shoes—in all styles  
of toe and every size and width—  
handmade shoes. \$1.48 & \$1.98

Lot of Ladies' Extra Quilted Lace and  
Butterfly good value for \$1.23

To close at \$1.23

Ladies' Lace and Button Shoes, all  
sizes and widths with stylish toes. 98c

Handsome Ladies' Shoes full value for  
\$2.40—also sizes and widths—  
newest styles—to close at \$1.98

Ladies' Hand-dressed Fine Shoes, Button  
and Lace, all sizes and widths—  
to close at \$1.98

Ladies' Cloth Top Shoes—just the thing  
for present wear, worth from \$3.00  
to \$4.00. To close at \$2.50

Men's Heavy Shoes, easy and comfortable,  
worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00. To close at \$1.47

To close out in three lots at 90c, \$1.25 and \$1.87

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## POTOMAC SHAD SCARCE

Cold Has Kept Them Out of  
the River.

### NO FEARS OF A SHAD FAMINE

The Fish Will Be Plentiful as Soon  
as Warm Weather Sets in—Great  
Catches Are Made at Stony Point,  
Near Occoquan Bay—Shad Shipped  
Abroad.

At Villars, in Paris, a few years ago,  
two Washingtonians were dining. As the  
fish was served—a fillet of sole—one of the  
gentlemen spoke of the delicious Potomac  
shad, which was then, for it was in early  
spring, beginning to appear in the American  
markets.

"We get," said one of the Americans,  
pointing to the dish before them, "this fish  
in the States from France and England. Now,  
why can't shad be imported to Europe?"

### SHAD SHIPPED ABROAD.

This has come about, and the Potomac  
shad is now shipped across the water, as it  
is over the American continent from  
Maine to California. But there is no such  
flavor to the traveled article as the con-  
sumer enjoys when the fish is eaten in the  
vicinity of the Chesapeake Bay.

In the idea of March shad makes its first  
appearance in the market, and it is a rare  
delicacy. The great catches are not made until  
the windy month is on the wane. Just now  
there are few, if any, Potomac shad in the  
markets.

The fish are all coming from North Car-  
olina, where they are raised in a warm  
Southern water and warmer weather, swim-  
ming to the Potomac. Those coming from  
the Carolinas lack the delicious flavor  
found in their brethren inhabiting the bay  
and its tributaries.

### WHAT THE FISH EATS.

The former have a muddy taste, and the  
meat is not as fat and white. Some old  
fishermen explain this by the reason of a  
certain parasite found in the grass in the  
Potomac, which the shad is said to feed upon,  
and which imparts the gastronomic texture,  
known to every man who has ever enjoyed  
planked shad, washed down with good  
Sauternes.

On the other hand, the Fish Commission  
have long had a debatable question before  
them in the consideration of what forms  
the food for shad. No traces of food, of any  
character, have ever been found in the stom-  
ach of a shad, and the theory is advanced  
that the shad absorbs the most minute  
of animalcules.

Shad is at its best in April and May,  
the season for catching them ending on the  
15th of June, as fixed by law.

### A SEVEN-MILE SEINE.

The majority of the fish are caught at  
Stony Point, off Glymont, near Occoquan  
Bay. Here a seine is stretched, nearly seven  
miles long, extending from the Point to  
Indian Head.

Just as soon as the weather breaks the  
fish appear in great numbers in the bay,  
coming from as far South as Florida. They  
keep right on up the Potomac to the  
mouth of the bay, where they are caught  
by schools of black fish and eels, who prey  
on the spawn of the female, having a  
peculiar craze for shad roe.

The back shad is the most valuable fish  
that ever swam a fin. Some interesting  
fishermen relate how they have hooked  
shad in a very large net, and the shad  
ever caught on a hook he has been snatched,  
for he is not game enough to bite.

The big dealers in fish here are handling  
few shad now, but when the warm weather  
arrives the markets will be stocked with  
them. Washington has a great shipping cen-  
ter for these fish, they being sent from here  
to all parts of the country.

### STANDARD OIL SENSATION.

Official Changes at Cleveland Give  
Rise to Excited Rumors.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 20.—The resigna-  
tion of L. A. Severance, treasurer of the  
Standard Oil Company in this city, and the  
transfer of D. E. Leslie, auditor of the  
company, to New York, caused quite a  
sensation in business circles of this city.

The statement that the exchanges were  
made because of a loss of \$250,000 in the  
local office in the past year has been re-  
futed, despite continuous efforts to have  
the officers make a statement. It has  
been definitely ascertained, however, that  
the Cleveland offices, which have heretofore  
been recognized as the headquarters of  
the gigantic corporation, will be aban-  
doned and that Chicago and New York will  
be the great distributing points for the  
American continent of the Standard Oil  
Company. The immense works here, how-  
ever, will be continued in operation.

### HIS WIFE FOUND HIM.

Missing New Jersey Geologist Dis-  
covered in Florida.

Trenton, N. J., March 20.—Mr. C. W.  
Coleman, who was connected with the  
Geological Survey of New Jersey and in  
which capacity he went to Florida some  
time in 1895, has been found.

A few weeks after his arrival he mys-  
teriously disappeared, and a search being  
instituted the boat in which he was seen  
to go rowing was found capsized and  
near it many articles belonging to Mr.  
Coleman.

After efforts to recover his body had  
been made, the search was abandoned by  
all but his wife, who would not believe  
him dead. Nothing was heard of Coleman  
until a month ago, when she found her  
husband. He and his family are now  
living at New River, Fla.

### SPLIT IN TENNESSEE.

Fears That Taylor Will Beat Harris  
in the Democratic Race.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 20.—What  
was probably the crisis in the Tennessee  
gubernatorial campaign was reached yesterday,  
when nearly two thousand Democrats split  
into two camps, one of which in-  
dorsed R. L. Taylor for Governor.

This is Harris' home, and his friends were  
confident of carrying the county for him.  
The disaffection in his own county, it is  
thought, will assure the nomination of  
Taylor.

### STEAL BREAD AND MILK.

Bread and milk thieves are again in-  
vading the northeast section during the early  
morning hours and stealing loaves and  
cans of the white fluid from in front of  
stores where they have been left by bakers  
and dairymen. Three such robberies oc-  
curred during the past two days, the latest  
being at the store of Eugene Mazzello,  
on North Capitol street, about daylight this  
morning.

### FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S  
SOOTHING SYRUP  
has been used by millions of mothers  
for their children while teething for  
over fifty years. It is the best  
remedy for colic, wind, and all the  
other troubles of infants.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

## LIVER CLOGGING.

When Your Stomach Clogs Your  
Liver See to Your Digestion.

### CREMATORY IS ODORLESS

Made of Brick, Steel and Iron, the  
Building Stands at the Foot of South  
Capitol Street—Visited by Thou-  
sands of People Daily—How the  
Work is Done.

The success of the new garbage crema-  
tory at the foot of South Capitol street  
is assured.

For the last ten days it has been in opera-  
tion, on a slight scale, and now other  
principles of disposal have been done away  
with, and all the garbage collected in the  
district is incinerated. This averages  
about fifty tons a day, which is less than  
half the capacity of the plant.

The Commission, the health officer  
and a number of citizens have visited the  
plant, and after tours of inspection de-  
cided that it is in every way a model one.  
Health Officer Woodward announced his  
belief that it was the most perfect gar-  
bage crematory in this country, and he  
thought in the world.

S. P. Bailey, manager for the company,  
accompanied the Times reporter through the  
crematory today and explained the details  
of the system. The building itself is made  
entirely of brick, steel and iron. The only  
woodwork visible are the doors and ladder  
cases, and the building is at the foot of South  
Capitol street, on the banks of the Eastern  
Branch, and is almost on a level with the  
water. Yesterday the tide rose high enough  
to entirely submerge the yard, but this is an  
infrequent occurrence.

### THE BIG STACK.

The charred remains of the old reduction  
plant stood up from the concrete yard of the  
crematory, and the brick chimneys and  
smokestack that belonged to it are still  
standing. They will be cleared away, how-  
ever, as soon as the plant itself is actually  
completed.

The Brown crematory consists of two im-  
mense furnaces, one on each side of a  
large stack. This stack is a feature of the  
plant. It is an anchored  
stack, that is, one having no guy wires, but  
fastened securely to its base. It is made  
of solid steel, and has a clear height of one  
hundred and eighty feet. A steel ladder  
runs up one side to the top of the stack. In the  
center of the brick base is a stack fire, into  
which the odors, gases and smoke from the fur-  
naces, should there be any, are driven and  
consumed before they can possibly reach the  
outer air.

Each of the two furnaces will burn fifty  
tons in ten hours, making the capacity one  
hundred tons. In cases of necessity, how-  
ever, the plant could dispose of one hundred  
and twenty tons in that time. The fur-  
naces are models in their way. At the end  
of each, farthest from the stack is a com-  
bustion chamber, which is never the slightest  
warmed. In each furnace are four piles of  
garbage, poured in through the four hop-  
pers on the top. These piles rest on grate  
bars, and over them, clear to the other end,  
the flame is driven.

Then it goes down and passes back to the  
combustion chamber, where it is under a  
pressure of steam, and is forced by the natural  
draught through a yet lower channel out  
into the stack. There the flame, gas and  
smoke are purified by the stack fire before  
they reach the outer air. Although soft  
coal is burned, there is never the slightest  
suspicion of smoke coming out leaving  
the top of the stack. Sometimes there is  
barely perceptible a faint vapor.

### ALONG THE FURNACE TOPS.

A driveway, paved with bricks set on  
edge, leads from the street into the crema-  
tory. Little wheelways run up each side of the  
hoppers, and on these the cart is backed  
until the bed is directly over the hopper.  
The heavy sliding top is pulled out, the con-  
tents of the cart are dumped into the fur-  
nace, and the top is closed. It takes so little  
time to load that the odors have  
hardly time to escape.

At the present rate of collection only  
one furnace is fired at a time, so that they  
are enabled to dump into the cold fur-  
nace while the other one is burning.  
No one is allowed to enter the crema-  
tory, and the system is a complete  
system, with which the plant is supplied  
quickly gathers it up and shoves it into the  
combustion chambers of either furnace.

This regenerative system, as it is called,  
is an exhaust fan and a system of big  
pipes, by which the heat in the building can  
be exhausted to the outside. The heat is  
taken from the building is not thrown  
out without purification, however, but is  
forced into the combustion chamber and  
furnishes the oxygen needed in burning the  
garbage. It is thoroughly purified before  
it is sent out to the outside.

This keeps the building perfectly  
sanitary and supplies the necessary oxy-  
gen to make an oxidizing flame.

This flame will not melt the metal bars  
over which it passes and on which the  
garbage rests. These grates are made of  
solid steel, and are never heated to red-  
ness. The burning of the garbage is done  
in a thorough operation this will be filled  
in bags and shipped away each day as  
fast as it is burned. When the furnace is  
going at full blast it will yield about four  
tons of ashes a day.

These ashes are very valuable as a phos-  
phate, and Mr. Bailey, the manager, esti-  
mates their worth at \$10 a ton. Mr. Bailey  
submitted a sample to Chemist Hird of the  
health department a few days ago, and his  
analysis so far has shown it to contain  
14.95 per cent. bone phosphate. It is  
largely made up of phosphorus and potash,  
and the amount of these substances has  
not yet been shown.

Mr. Brown estimates that the sale of the  
ashes will defray the expenses of actually  
running the plant. The entire plant cost  
\$20,000.

It is the most expensive building in this  
neighborhood," said Mr. Bailey, smiling.  
All disgusting features are eliminated  
from the crematory. Everything is clean  
and odorless. Yesterday at lunch time  
a number of visitors were looking through  
the plant and were surprised and rather  
amused to see some of the men holding  
pots of coffee on top of the furnace.

The plant is different, and the inventor  
thinks an improvement over any other plant  
in the country.

Mr. Bailey says that the objections of the  
South Washington people to the plant have  
been overcome. The only thing they object to  
now is the rattling of the carts over the rough  
cobble streets.

### ANTI-PARNELLITES ELECTED.

Dublin, March 20.—The election to fill  
the seat in the House of Commons for the  
south division of Louth, made vacant by  
the death last December of Sir John Parnell,  
anti-Parnellites, was held yesterday.  
McClure, anti-Parnellite, was elected by a  
vote of 1,626 against 1,249 for Nolan,  
Parnellite, and 469 for Callan, independent.  
At the last election Ambrose was  
elected by a vote of 2,002 to 1,044 for  
Fitzgerald, Parnellite.

Hundreds of testimonies bear  
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for rheumatism. Trade  
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